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## Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

## Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) An activated carbon-metal oxide matrix, comprising:

an activated carbon; and

between about 3% and about 15% by weight of a metal oxide; wherein the metal oxide is an oxide of a metal selected from the group consisting of Ca, Mg, Ba, and combinations thereof, and wherein the metal oxide is uniformly dispersed within the activated carbon-metal oxide matrix and the activated carbon-metal oxide matrix has a breakthrough capacity of at least about 0.26 gH<sub>2</sub>S/ccC.

- 2. Cancelled
- 3. (Currently amended) The activated carbon-metal oxide matrix of claim  $\underline{1}$  2, wherein the metal oxide is magnesium oxide.
- 4. (Previously amended) The activated carbon-metal oxide matrix of claim 1, comprising between about 5% and about 10% by weight of a metal oxide.
- 38. (Currently amended) A method for removing an odorous compound from a gaseous stream comprising:

forming an activated carbon-metal oxide matrix, the matrix comprising between about 3% to about 15%, by weight, of a metal oxide uniformly dispersed within the matrix, and having a hydrogen sulfide breakthrough capacity greater than about 0.26 gH<sub>2</sub>S/ccC, wherein the metal oxide is an oxide of a metal selected from the group consisting of Ca, Mg, Ba, and combinations thereof.;

contacting the gaseous stream with the matrix;

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sorbing the odorous compound; and removing the gaseous stream from the matrix.

- 39. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the matrix has a hydrogen sulfide breakthrough capacity greater than about 0.46 gH<sub>2</sub>S/ccC.
- 40. (Original) The method of claim 39, wherein the matrix has a hydrogen sulfide breakthrough capacity greater than about 0.54 gH<sub>2</sub>S/ccC.
- 41. (Original) The method of claim 39, wherein the matrix has a hydrogen sulfide breakthrough capacity greater than about  $0.65~{\rm gH_2S/ccC}$ .
- 42. Cancelled.
- 43. (Currently amended) The method of claim 38 42, wherein the metal oxide is magnesium oxide.
- 44. (Previously amended) The method of claim 38, wherein the gaseous stream includes moisture.
- 45. (Original) The method of claim 44, wherein the gaseous stream has a moisture content of about 60% to about 95% RH.
- 55. (Currently amended) A method for reducing the concentration of a sulfide present in a gaseous discharge from a waste water treatment system comprising:

providing a gaseous discharge including at least one volatile organic compound and hydrogen sulfide, wherein the gaseous discharge has a moisture content;

contacting the gaseous discharge with an activated carbon-metal oxide matrix comprising about 3% to about 15%, by weight, of a metal oxide uniformly dispersed within the matrix, and having a hydrogen sulfide breakthrough capacity greater than about 0.26 gH<sub>2</sub>S/ccC;

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sorbing the sulfide on the matrix producing a product stream having a sulfide concentration less than about 0.1 ppm; and

removing the product stream from the activated carbon-metal oxide matrix, wherein the metal oxide is an oxide of a metal selected from the group consisting of Ca. Mg, Ba, and combinations thereof.

- 56. (Original) The method of claim 55, wherein the gaseous discharge is contacted with an activated carbon-metal oxide matrix comprising about 5% to about 10%, by weight, of a metal oxide.
- 57. (Original) The method of claim 55, further comprising sorbing the at least one volatile organic compound on the matrix.
- 58. Cancelled
- 59. (Currently amended) The method of claim 55 58, wherein the metal oxide is magnesium oxide.
- 60. (Previously amended) The method of claim 55, wherein the gaseous discharge has a moisture content that does not condense on the matrix.
- 61. (Original) The method of claim 60, wherein the moisture content is between about 60% to about 95%RH.
- 62. (Cancelled)
- 63. (Cancelled)
- 64. (Cancelled)
- 65. (Cancelled)

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- 66. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59, wherein sorbing the sulfide on the matrix comprises oxidizing the hydrogen sulfide to sulfur and sorbing the sulfur on the matrix.
- 67. (Previously presented) The method of claim 43, wherein the odorous compound is hydrogen sulfide.
- 68. (Previously presented) The method of claim 67, wherein sorbing the odorous compound comprises oxidizing hydrogen sulfide to sulfur and sorbing sulfur on the matrix.
- 69. (Previously presented) The activated carbon-metal oxide matrix of claim 1, wherein the activated carbon-metal oxide matrix has a breakthrough capacity of at least about 0.3 gH<sub>2</sub>S/ccC.
- 70. (Currently amended) The method of any one of claims 38 and 55, wherein the activated carbon-metal oxide matrix has a breakthrough capacity of at least about 0.3 gH<sub>2</sub>S/ccC.
- 71. (Currently amended) An activate activated carbon-metal oxide matrix, comprising:
  an activated carbon; and
  a metal oxide;

wherein the metal oxide is uniformly dispersed within the activated carbon-metal oxide matrix, and

wherein the activated carbon-metal oxide matrix has a pore volume substantially free of the metal oxide, and wherein the metal oxide is an oxide of a metal selected from the group consisting of Ca, Mg, Ba, and combinations thereof.

72. (Currently amended) An activated carbon-metal oxide matrix formed by preoxidizing a carbonaceous material to form peroxidized preoxidized carbonaceous material;

grinding the peroxidized preoxidized carbonaceous material; combining the ground peroxidized prexodized carbonaceous material with a metal oxide and a coal tar pitch to form a mixture;

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extruding the mixture to form an extrudate;
carbonizing the extrudate to form a char; and
activating the char to form an activated carbon-metal oxide matrix, wherein the metal
oxide is uniformly dispersed therein.

wherein the metal oxide is an oxide of a metal selected from the group consisting of Ca.

Mg. Ba, and combinations thereof.